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Memorial

Sir William Pepperrell

Hall of Fame

Memorial

In support of the nomination of the name of Sir William Pepperrell, to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

That fortune aided him is true, but it was in the manner she favors the pilot, who watching every changing wind, every shifting current, makes all subservient to his purpose.

NAPIER.

FREDERIC H. WILKINS,
President of the
Pepperrell Association.

EVERETT P. WHEELER
JOHN F. HILL
GEORGE B. LEIGHTON
} Committee.

January, 1910.

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To the Chancellor

of the University of the

City of New York.

The Pepperrell Association, a Society incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine, and composed of descendants of Colonel William Pepperrell, the elder, respectfully nominates the name of Sir William Pepperrell to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for great Americans.

The Association respectfully submits in support of this nomination, the accompanying memorial.

The Pepperrell Association,
by Frederick H. Wilkins,
President.

Everett P. Wheeler,
21 State Street, New York City.

John F. Hill,
Augusta, Maine.

George R. Leighton,
Monadnock, N. H.

Committee.

March 10, 1910.

Memorial

In Support of the Nomination of the Name of Sir William Pepperrell, to be Inscribed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

The names that have up to this time been inscribed in the Hall of Fame are, with one exception—that of Jonathan Edwards—men who achieved their fame after the Declaration of Independence. It is natural that the lustre of their great names should have obscured for a time that of those under whose guidance and leadership the thirteen colonies attained that strength and mutual understanding, without which the revolution would have been a failure, and American independence impossible.

But it should never be forgotten that the Constitution of the United States was an evolution. In any just view of American history the men who took part in this evolution and made its success possible, should not be forgotten. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Adams are rightly inscribed in the Hall of Fame. Their achievements were the legitimate outgrowth and development of the deeds of the great colonials.

We respectfully submit that of these no one is better entitled to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame than Sir William Pepperrell.

He was the most enterprising and successful colonial merchant and one of the most distinguished colonial statesmen.

He was the most skilful and successful colonial general. Under his leadership regiments from the different colonies learned to co-operate against regular troops entrenched

behind strong fortifications. The veterans of Louisburg were the backbone of the New England forces at the beginning of the revolution.

He received the highest honor in the gift of his native colony—President of the Council.

He received the highest honors conferred before the revolution by the British Government upon a colonist. He was made a baronet, and a colonel in the British regular army and was promoted by successive grades to the rank of lieutenant general in that army.

He was a typical American; typical of the time when the exigencies of life were such that a man of talent could not limit himself or his intelligence to one particular occupation, but when the necessities of the situation in which our fathers were placed, compelled him to play many parts, which in a later and more complex civilization would be filled by different individuals.

William Pepperrell commenced life as a merchant, and a merchant he continued for thirty years. Yet during that time he became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Maine. He was President of His Majesty's Council for the Colony of Massachusetts. As general of the colonial forces, he conducted the most successful and brilliant of the campaigns in which the colonists were unaided by troops from the mother country.

What is commonly known as an education—that is to say scholastic training—was vouchsafed to few colonials. William Pepperrell, like most of the young men of his time, had little of this beside reading, writing and arithmetic. His father, however, employed an instructor who taught him surveying and navigation—the measuring of the land, and the tracing of a pathway over the trackless ocean —two arts which to a colonist and navigator were essential. His frame was hardened by constant activity in the open air, by contests with the savages, by explorations in the woods of Maine, by voyages on the sea. He met in the

course of these adventures all sorts and conditions of men, from the Governor in the old mansion at Portsmouth, which Longfellow has immortalized, to the Indian in the forest. His mind and heart were enlarged by the spirit of progress which filled the breast of every active colonist, and the capacity to command, which distinguished him throughout his life, showed itself at an early age.

As partner in his father's commercial enterprises he extended the sphere of business of the firm. Their warehouses were filled with fish from the Banks of Newfoundland, with sugar and molasses from the West Indies, with hemp and iron, linen and silk, from Great Britain, with naval stores from the Carolinas. The firm owned more than a hundred vessels and their name and ensign were to be seen in London and Bristol, in the Havannah, and at Charleston, in Wilmington and Boston. The fortune increased rapidly, and part of it was invested in immense tracts of land in Maine, where the great pine trees were cut and floated down the rivers, and built into ships which added in their turn to the wealth and prosperity of the firm of William Pepperrell and Son. Soon after he was twenty-four he established a branch of the house in Boston; in 1726 he was chosen representative from Kittery to the Massachusetts Legislature, and in the following year was appointed by Governor Belcher a member of the Massachusetts council. (It will be remembered that Maine was then a part of Massachusetts.) When hardly twenty-one years of age he was commissioned as a captain of a company of cavalry, and soon after became major and lieutenant-colonel. In the same year in which he was elected representative to the Legislature, he was commissioned colonel and placed in command of all the Maine militia.

In 1730 he was appointed by the Governor Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Maine, and this office he continued to hold until his death. Immediately upon his appointment he sent to London for a law library. The

records of his court, and the testimony of all his contemporaries, show that, though not bred a lawyer, he administered justice with firm and even hand to the entire satisfaction of litigants, and of the whole community.

In 1734 his father died, and he succeeded to the business of the firm, and to the greater part of the large tracts of land in Maine, of which his father had become the owner. This accession to his fortune did not diminish his activity. He became and continued President of the Council for the Colony of Massachusetts. For both public and private reasons he resided with his family during a large part of every year in Boston, where his two children, Elizabeth and Andrew, were educated.

Meanwhile, the politics and wars of Europe were a source of constant interest and apprehension to the Colonists. England had been at war with Spain, and the naval battles which the two nations, then more equally matched, fought for the possession of the West Indies, were a source of as much interest in Boston and New York, as they were in London and Bristol. The English were getting the better of the conflict, and the apprehension became general that Spain would seek and secure an alliance with France, and that the result would be a war between the allied powers and England, which would involve the colonies.

In 1743, Governor Shirley received dispatches from England, that in all probability war would soon be declared. In October of that year he transmitted the intelligence to Colonel Pepperrell, with instructions to put the frontier immediately in a state of preparation for war. A copy of this, Pepperrell at once transmitted to his officers, adding: "I hope that He who gave us our breath will give us the courage and prudence to behave ourselves like true-born Englishmen."

On the 15th of March, 1744, war was declared by the French, and hostilities at once began in Nova Scotia. The islands of Cape Breton and Newfoundland are on opposite

sides of the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The French, in order to guard this entrance and protect their Canadian possessions, had erected on the island of Cape Breton, the great citadel of Louisburg, the strongest fortress in the new world. The garrison of this fortress was a constant menace to the colonists, and the fort itself was a depot of warlike supplies for all the French armies in Canada. The harbor of Louisburg was capacious, and afforded a safe anchorage for the French men-of-war, a place of refuge for their merchantmen and fishing vessels, and a convenient rendezvous for their privateers. Thence they sallied forth to ravage colonial commerce. There they sought refuge with their prizes.* The entrance to this harbor is only twelve hundred feet wide, and in the center of this channel is an island very similar to that on which Fort Sumter is built at the entrance to Charleston harbor.

On this island the French had erected a fort and another was placed within range, on the northwestern side of the harbor; the three fortifications being thus arranged so as to cover each other. The ramparts were of stone, from thirty to thirty-six feet high, with a ditch eighty feet wide, and extended over a circuit of nearly two miles. The works had been building for nearly twenty-five years, and were believed to be impregnable by any force that the British could bring against them.

The French had been preparing for war, and had secured the neutrality and possibly the alliance of many of the Penobscot Indians, who up to that time had been believed to be friendly to the English. Colonel Pepperrell went to them at the head of a delegation, asking for their support in the war, but the application was refused, the Sagamores stating that they would not fight against their brethren of St. John's and New Brunswick. No one could tell how

*See Commemoration sermon, preached by Dr. Thomas Prince, in Old South Church, Boston, July 18, 1745, p. 19. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collection Pamphlets, Series VII.

far this defection had extended, and the conviction became general in New England that, as long as this formidable fortress remained so near her borders, the colonists could never hope for security. The Legislatures of the New England colonies in winter session discussed plans for action, and sent letters to the provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Legislature of New York, upon Governor Clinton's recommendation, appropriated three thousand pounds for the expenses of the expedition, and the Governor at his own expense sent cannon. Pennsylvania sent provisions. But these colonies furnished no troops to the expedition which followed. The New England colonies were not, however, daunted, and resolved to summon all their forces for the attack. The immense armies that were raised in this country during the civil war have so accustomed us to enormous hosts, that those which were engaged in any of our previous wars seem to us insignificant. The whole number of troops engaged in the Louisburg expedition would not have furnished a division to the army of the Potomac. But in considering the importance of the undertaking, we should compare these numbers with those of our earlier wars. Massachusetts raised for the expedition, 3,250; Rhode Island, 300; New Hampshire, 300, and Connecticut, 500; an army larger than that with which General Taylor undertook the conquest of Mexico, and nearly equal to that with which he won the battle of Buena Vista. Yet that army was raised by the whole United States at a time when our population was nearly ten times the population of the colonies at the Revolution, and more than twenty times that of New England in 1745.

Not only did the colonists send an army, but they contributed a portion of the navy that sailed for Louisburg; fourteen vessels with 204 guns.

When the New England Legislatures had provided for raising troops, the question arose, who should command

them. A long period of peace had left the colonists without any officers of experience in large military manoeuvres. But amongst those who had commanded in the border wars with the Indians, there was none who possessed the confidence of the people as did William Pepperrell, and he was unanimously selected for the position. He was reluctant to accept it, and, while the matter was under consideration, consulted his guest, the famous George Whitefield, who was then on one of his missionary expeditions through New England. Whitefield's reply was frank. He said: "I do not think the scheme very promising; if you take the appointment the eyes of all will be upon you; if you do not succeed, the widows and orphans of the slain will reproach you. If you should succeed, many will regard you with envy, and endeavor to eclipse your glory. You ought, therefore, if you go at all, to go with a single eye, and you will find your strength proportioned to your necessity."

Governor Shirley assured Pepperrell that there was no one else in New England, under whose leadership the colonists could be sure of raising the troops necessary for the purpose. He accepted in the spirit Whitefield had urged. He then asked the great religious leader to give him a motto for the colonial flag. The motto given was characteristic of the enterprise. It was "Nil Desperandum, Christo Duce." The religious spirit which had brought so many of the colonists to New England had lost none of its enthusiasm.

The Massachusetts troops sailed on the 24th of March, 1745, for Canso Bay, which was the place agreed upon for a rendezvous. Meanwhile Governor Shirley was in correspondence with Commodore Peter Warren, who commanded the West India fleet. He at first declined to take part in the expedition. The refusal was received the very day before Pepperrell sailed, but he was nothing daunted and determined to make the attempt with the colonial forces alone. About three weeks, however, after the arrival at Canso, and while the men were at work making their own

cartridges (a fact which illustrates one of the differences between the warfare of those days and that of modern times), three large men-of-war loomed up on the horizon. These were soon discovered to be under the command of Commodore Warren. These ships and those that followed were a great accession to the colonial forces, and aided essentially in the blockade which contributed largely to the reduction of the city. The troops sailed from Canso on the 29th of April, and arrived the next morning at Gabarus Bay. The precautions which Pepperrell had directed, to conceal the proximity of the troops from the garrison at Louisburg, had been entirely successful, and the first intelligence they had of the expedition was the arrival of the English and provincial fleet and the boats in which the soldiers rowed ashore. A detachment from the garrison was at once sent out to meet them, and on the rocky coast of the island, the first blood was shed in the campaign. The provincials effected a landing, and drove the garrison back to their walls. A detachment of the invading army was at once dispatched to reconnoiter, and captured the royal battery on the northwestern side of the harbor. It had been from the first, part of Pepperrell's plan to take this battery. He had ascertained the calibre of the guns and had balls made in Boston to fit them. The captured guns were speedily turned against the citadel.

Meanwhile the remainder of the army landed, and the troops encamped in sight of the ramparts. These fortifications, to the provincials, unused to such solid walls, seemed formidable indeed. Major Pomroy, of Northampton, who had been detailed to dig out the touchholes of the cannon that the French had spiked, and who afterwards commanded with distinction at Lake George and Bunker Hill wrote to his wife: "Louisburg is an exceedingly strong place and seems impregnable. It looks as if our campaign would last long, but I am willing to stay till God's time comes to deliver the city into our hands."

General Pepperrell at once undertook to concert with Commodore Warren a plan of campaign. But the Commodore always seems to have found some good reason for not sending his marines to assist in an attack on the Island battery at the entrance to the harbor, which Pepperrell desired to storm, and all the combinations which the American general endeavored to effect for this purpose came to naught. The British ships guarded the entrance to the harbor, and captured a number of vessels, some of which were laden with supplies for the garrison, and they furnished some gunners and powder for the siege guns. This was their contribution to the success of the enterprise.

Colonel Gridley was assigned by Pepperrell to the erection of parallels and the mounting of siege guns. Thirty years afterwards Gridley marked out the line of the famous intrenchmert of Bunker Hill. "When Gage was erecting breastworks across Boston Neck, the provincial troops sneeringly remarked that his mud walls were nothing compared with the stone walls of old Louisburg."

The first parallel was begun about 4,600 feet from the northwest bastion. The provincials soon erected another at about half the distance from the ramparts, and brought into action a mortar battery which commenced a brisk bombardment. A constant cannonade was kept up, the circle of fire gradually drew closer to the city, and on the 15th of May, a battery was finished a thousand feet from the west gate. The following day a discovery was made. Thirty cannon suitable for siege guns were found under water near the light-house at the entrance to the harbor, and a party of provincials was sent to pull them out. The following night a sortie was made from the garrison with the purpose of driving away this detachment, but the attack was repulsed with slight loss. On the 18th a breach was effected in the west gate. By this time the troops had approached so near that conversation began to be carried on from the ramparts to the trenches, accompanied as the

letters tell, with hospitable invitations to breakfast, which, however, for the time were refused.

On the 20th, Warren announced the capture of the "Vigilant," a French vessel carrying sixty-four guns, and having on board reinforcements and military stores for the garrison. Meanwhile the breach which had been made in the wall was gradually enlarging, and the subject of an assault began to be discussed between Warren and Pepperrell. The fleet meanwhile was increased by the arrival of ships from England and the West Indies. The French constructed in the night a battery in the breach, but this was soon silenced by the provincial artillery. Signals were concerted, scaling ladders carried to the front, storming parties were told off, and all was ready for an assault when, on the 15th of June, Governor Duchambon sent out a flag of truce. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon on the 16th and 17th. The French were to march out with the honors of war and lay down their arms, and it was stipulated that they should "in consideration of their gallant defence," be sent back to France. On the 17th Pepperrell marched in at the head of his army, and the French garrison numbering 1,960, surrendered. "Thus," says Bancroft, "did the strongest fortress of North America capitulate to an army of undisciplined New England mechanics and farmers and fishermen. It was the greatest success achieved by England during the war."*

Its importance was realized in other colonies before the expedition sailed. James Alexander writes to Cadwallader Colden, New York, March 10, 1745:

"The Boston Expedition against Cape Breton is a bold undertaking. If it succeed it will be the most glorious thing that has been done this war, and the most useful if the conquest can be kept, for it's the only place of Rendezvous that the French have to annoy the northern plantations with from the sea."

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*History of the United States—Ed. 1850, Vol. III, p. 463.

Some historians have been disposed to attribute to good fortune, and not to skill, this remarkable victory. To them we may reply in the language of Napier* at the end of his account of the third siege of Badajos. This "has so often been adduced in evidence, that not skill, but fortune, plumed his (Wellington's) ambitious wing; a proceeding indeed most consonant to the nature of man, for it is hard to avow inferiority by attributing an action so stupendous to superior genius alone."

The news of the capture of Louisburg was received on both sides of the Atlantic with the utmost joy, not unmingled with surprise. The fortress was so important, the French had been so long engaged in its construction, the means employed for its reduction appeared to European generals so insignificant, that the success almost transcended belief. On this side of the Atlantic, Boston and Salem, New York and Philadelphia blazed with bonfires and illuminations, and resounded with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon.

The Rev. Dr. Chauncy wrote to Pepperrell from Boston on the fourth of July, a day which then had not the significance which with us it has since obtained:

"I heartily congratulate you upon the news which we received yesterday about break of day, of the reduction of Cape Breton. The people of Boston before sunrise were as thick about the streets as on an election day, and a pleasing joy visibly set on the countenance of every one met with.

"As God has made you an instrument of so much service to your country, at the hazard of your life, and the expense of great labor and fatigue, your name is deservedly and universally spoken of with respect, and I doubt not will be handed down with honor to the latest posterity.

"We had last night the finest illumination I ever beheld with my eyes. I believe there was not a house in town, in no by-lane or alley, but joy might be seen through its windows. The night also was made joyful by bonfires, fire-

*History of the Peninsular War. Am. Ed. 1842, Vol. III, p. 238.

works, and all other external tokens of rejoicing; but I hope we shall in a better manner still commemorate the goodness of God in this remarkable victory obtained against our enemies. I hear next Thursday is set apart for a day of general thanksgiving through the province, and I believe there is not a man in the country but will heartily join the thanksgiving to God for his appearance on our behalf."

The contemporary accounts are too graphic not to be quoted:

"Now the churl and the niggard became generous, and even the poor forgot their poverty; and in the evening the whole town (Boston) appeared, as it were, in a blaze, almost every house being finely illuminated."

"At night the whole city (New York) was splendidly illuminated, and the greatest demonstration of joy appeared in every man's countenance upon hearing the good news." **

But the public rejoicings were not confined to the colonies. Tower Hill, Cheapside, and the Strand, were illuminated as well as Beacon Street and Broadway. The messenger who brought to London the news of the surrender received a present of five hundred guineas. Pepperrell was made a baronet, and was commissioned colonel in the British regular army. He was the only colonist who before the Revolution received either distinction.

Pepperrell remained in command at Louisburg until 1746, and here the Legislature of Massachusetts sent him an

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**New York Weekly Post Boy, July 15, 1745.

In the same paper, a week later, the local poet thus gave expression to the general jubilation:

ON THE TAKING OF CAPE BRETON.

When glorious Anne Britannia's sceptre swayed,
And Lewis strove all Europe to invade,
Great Marlborough then, in Blenheim's hostile fields,
With Britain's sons, o'erthrew the Gallic shields.

The Western world and Pepperrell now may claim
As equal honor and as lasting fame;
And Warren's merit will in story last,
'Till future ages have forgot the past.

address, congratulating him and his officers and soldiers, and tendering the grateful acknowledgments of the colony for their important services.

In 1746, Sir William returned to Boston, and was re-elected President of the Council, which was then in session. He and Sir Peter Warren received a public reception from the Legislature, which was also in session, and on the fifth of July, Sir William left the city for his country seat at Kittery. His journey thither was like a royal progress. He was received at the different towns at which he stopped, by companies of mounted troops, and was welcomed everywhere with military salutes, illuminations and festivities.

In 1749 he visited England and was received with marked distinction. After his return, and in 1753, he conducted important negotiations with the Indians of Maine. In 1754 he received orders to raise a regiment of foot for the royal service, and while in New York on military business in 1755, received a commission as major-general in the British regular army. Jealousy on the part of Governor Shirley kept him from service in the field at that time, but he exerted himself actively to raise troops for the war then going on with the French, and he was entrusted with the command of the forces which guarded the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire. Just as the war began to be successful, on the sixth of July, 1759, he died.

In closing this memorial we respectfully submit that colonials are justly entitled to larger representation in the Hall of Fame. It was said of them that "God sifted a whole nation to plant seed in the American Wilderness."

We owe to them:

1. The conversion of a wilderness into fruitful fields, the establishment of manufactures, the development of commerce.

2. The successful struggle with the French and Indians who from Canada to Louisiana, sought by a chain of forts to confine the English colonists to the Atlantic seacoast.

In the course of this conflict, the colonists became a force in European politics. They took part in the war of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, the great struggle which England, assisted by the armies of Frederick the Great, waged with France and Austria for supremacy in Europe, in America and India.

3. The colonists achieved a certain amount of refinement and cultivation in their commercial centers, and fostered both art and learning.

Of the religious and theological side of this learning, Jonathan Edwards is a representative in the Hall of Fame. William Pepperrell, too, was deeply religious, as his writings clearly show. He was free from narrowness and bigotry and chose for the name of the Church in Kittery which his father and he aided to establish—not any denominational name but—The Church of Christ. He was a warm friend of Edwards, who, in 1751, was missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, and procured £700 to aid him in that work.

Pepperrell was also conspicuous in all the other fields in which the colonies manifested their greatness.

First, as a colonizer. His estates were larger than those of any other American, except some of the royal patentees such as William Penn. He erected large lumber mills at Saco and Scarboro, whence he brought the timber used in his shipyards at Kittery. No other colonist had such large commercial interests. This wealth and power were produced by the energy of Pepperrell and Son, the father having come to this country without a shilling. William Pepperrell could ride from his home in Kittery to Saco, without going off his own estates. No American showed more power and energy in subduing the wilderness and bringing commerce to our shores. He advanced for the Louisburg Expedition £5,000, a princely gift for those days, £2,000 more than the colony of New York supplied. Four hundred men enlisted from his own town of Kittery.

Second. Kittery was a border town, and "Pepperrell's Fort" in that town was a military outpost. Sir William, as we have seen, was from his earliest years commander of the militia of Maine. As Stevens says of him—"The youth smelled powder before he reached his teens." Not only by arms, but also by wise negotiations, he protected the colonists from Indian incursions.

He was the most conspicuous figure in America during the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, and thus achieved a greater international reputation than any American prior to the Revolution. His achievements at Louisburg have been fully referred to. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he was appointed by the Crown a major-general and was efficient and successful in the work entrusted to him by the Newcastle ministry. But the campaign generally was unfortunate. When Pitt came into power he sent over two efficient generals, Amherst and Wolfe, and gave Pepperrell the chief command in the colonies, appointing him a lieutenant general in the Royal Army. Had it not been for sickness he would have taken the field, and actively shared the glories of Quebec and the capture of Fort Duquesne. The plan of the campaign which led to the overthrow of the French sway in Canada, and prepared the way for the American revolution, was fought according to the plans laid down by Pepperrell.

Third. No house in the colonies was more the center of culture than his. He was the patron of men of letters, and the benefactor of American colleges.

We would gladly present him to you as he appeared in the old State House, in the Hancock mansion in Boston, or in his own home at Kittery; as Copley and Smybert have depicted him on canvas; the well-knit frame, clad in the embroidered waistcoat and scarlet coat of the period, the regular features, oval face, the kindly but resolute eye, the manly carriage.

A fisherman's son, he raised himself to honor and wealth. Although not bred a lawyer, he presided with ability as Chief Justice. Although not trained a soldier, he commanded the armies of the colonies with courage, fortitude, foresight and success. No record has ever leaped to light that casts a shadow upon his memory. Just and upright in all his own dealings, he knew how to be generous and merciful to others; fearless and resolute himself, he knew how to encourage the wavering, and stimulate the doubting. He was politic without insincerity, liberal and hospitable without extravagance.

The one controlling purpose of his life was duty. He became in youth a member of the Congregational Church, and continued a devout and consistent adherent to its principles. But he was free from that narrowness and bigotry that disfigure the character of some of the New England colonial leaders. At home and abroad, in the counting-house and the Legislature, on the Bench or in command of the provincial army, he embodied in action the religious conviction that became in youth an essential part—indeed, the foundation of his whole character. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that prosperity never made him arrogant, or marred the simplicity and straightforwardness of the man. And thus, to the day of his death, he enjoyed alike the confidence of the Indians in the Maine forests, the British Governors sent to rule the provinces, the merchants of Boston and London, the aristocracy of Beacon Street, and his neighbors at Kittery.

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The statements in the foregoing memorial are the result of a very careful examination made by me of these authorities and particularly of the contemporary accounts, many of them in manuscript, in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, New York Historical Society and the New York State Library.

It will be observed that in some of the statements, and particularly those relating to the careful preparations made for the expedition and the skill with which it was conducted, we differ somewhat from the current accounts. It is not surprising that a person making a special study of the life of an individual, or an enterprise in which he was engaged, should make a more thorough investigation of that subject than a historian of the century.

Everett P. Wheeler.

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